

Note Well:

Altered Mental Status is a condition in which the patient displays a change in their normal mental state that may range from disorientation to complete unresponsiveness.

I. All Provider Levels

- 1. Refer to the Patient Care Protocol.
- 2. Provide 100% oxygen via NRB, if respiratory effort is inadequate assist ventilations utilizing BVM with 100% oxygen.
- 3. Place the patient in position of comfort. If evidence of poor perfusion is present place the patient in shock position.



Note Well:

If accidental or intentional overdose or ingestion is suspected and the provider is unsure of treatment modalities or effects, Poison Control may be contacted at 202-625-3333 or 800-222-1222. They may be utilized as Medical Control if contacted through the Med Control radio as Hospital 11

4. Initiate advanced airway management with Combi-tube for the respiratory arrest patient.



Note Well: EMT-I and EMT-P should use ET intubation.



Note Well: If narcotic overdose or hypoglycemia is

> suspected, support ventilations using an airway adjunct and BVM with 100% oxygen. If no response to appropriate therapy initiate advanced

airway management at once

I. All Provider Levels (continued)

5. Obtain blood glucose level.



Note Well: EMT-I and EMT-P should obtain blood tubes for hospital use if possible.

- 6. If hypoglycemia is present (a glucometer reading of less than 60 mg/dL) administer 24 grams of oral glucose.
- 7. If unable to obtain a blood glucose level and hypoglycemia is believed to be present, administer 24 grams of oral glucose provided the patient meets the following criteria:
 - A. The patient has a history of diabetes.
 - B. The patient presents with altered mental status.
 - C. The patient is awake enough to swallow.
- 8. If narcotic or opiate overdose is suspected with accompanying respiratory depression or arrest:
 - A. Administer 2.0 mg Naloxone IM



Note Well: EMT-P's can administer 2.0 mg Naloxone IV upon establishing IV access

- i. Reassess patient.
- B. If patient has a positive response to naloxone administration, has a GCS of 15, and is refusing transport to a hospital
 - i. Administer 2.0 mg Naloxone IM
 - ii. Obtain a signed release in accordance with the Refusal of Treatment protocol (N7).



Note Well: Even after the patient has signed a release statement, encourage the patient to consent to transport to the hospital.

9. If patient does not meet criteria outlined above, establish an IV of Normal Saline KVO or Saline lock.



Note Well: An ALS Unit must be en route or on scene.



II. Advanced Life Support Providers

- 1. Attach EKG and interpret rhythm.
- 2. If hypoglycemia is present (a glucometer reading of less than 60 mg/dL with associated signs and symptoms)
 - A. Establish IV of normal saline if not present
 - If unable to establish IV administer Glucagon 1.0 mg
 IM
 - B. Administer 100 mg of Thiamine IVP
 - C. Administer 25 gms of Dextrose 50% IVP.



Note Well: Reassess patient following D50 and/or Glucagon administration. Note findings on the patient care report

II. Advanced Life Support Providers (continued)

- 3. If hyperglycemia is present (a glucometer reading of greater than 240 mg/dL with associated signs and symptoms)
 - A. Establish IV of normal saline if not present
 - B. Run IV wide open



Note Well:

Use with caution in renal failure or CHF patients. During assessment, be sure to assess

- lung sounds
- vital signs
- C. Reassess patient every 3 to 5 minutes
- 5. If ETOH overdose is suspected and patient is non-ambulatory
 - A. Establish IV of normal saline if not present
 - B. Administer 100 mg of Thiamine IVP
 - C. If no history of renal failure
 - i. Administer fluid bolus of 500cc

II. Advanced Life Support Providers (continued)

- 6. If tricyclic antidepressant overdose is suspected with respiratory depression or arrest
 - A. Hyperventilate with 100% oxygen and BVM
 - B. Initiate advanced airway management with Combi-tube for the impending respiratory arrest patient.



Note Well: EMT-I and EMT-P should use ET intubation.



- C. Administer sodium bicarbonate, 1 mEq/kg IV push (Medical Control Option Only) for
 - i. Hypotension
 - ii. Seizure
 - iii. Widening QRS complex
- 7. If a benzodiazepine overdose is suspected
 - A. Hyperventilate with 100% oxygen and BVM
 - B. If provider induced benzodiazepine overdose, administer 0.2 mg Flumazenil (Romazicon) over 30 seconds

II. Advanced Life Support Providers (continued)

- 8. If the cause of the unresponsiveness is unknown
 - A. Administer 2.0 mg Naloxone (Narcan) IVP or IM
 - B. Administer 100 mg of Thiamine IVP.
 - C. Administer 25 gms of Dextrose 50% IVP only if blood glucose level is unknown



Note Well: If patient responds to the Narcan, there is no need to administer Thiamine and/or 50% Dextrose. If Thiamine & Dextrose were administered first and patient had a positive response, there is no need to administer Narcan

- D. If hypotensive, administer fluid bolus of 500cc.
- E. Monitor patient's EKG and vital signs.



III. Transport Decision

1. Transport patient to the closest appropriate open facility

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IV. The Following Options are Available by Medical Control Only

- 1. Additional fluid bolus
- 2. Flumazenil, to a maximum dose of 2.0 mg for provider induced benzodiazepine overdose
- 3. Glucagon, 1.0 mg IVP every 5 minutes to a maximum of 3.0 mg in suspected beta blocker overdose.
- 4. Lidocaine, 1mg/kg (after a total of 2.0 mEq/kg Sodium Bicarbonate has been administered) for ventricular dysrhythmias.
- 5. Naloxone, an additional 2.0 mg to a maximum of 8.0 mg.
- 6. Sodium Bicarbonate, 1.0 mEq/kg followed by 0.5 mEq/kg for tricyclic overdose

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